

Woman's Work Moving From Overseas Back Home

New York to Care For Babies as War Replacement Task

Youth Now National Asset in Replacement of the Slain Soldiers

Britain Finances Work

Mrs. Willard Parker, Jr., Points Out Need for Public's Support

New York will care for its babies as one of the first great reconstruction tasks which will follow the end of the war. Mrs. Willard Parker, Jr., president of the Ladies' Auxiliary to the Society of the Lying-in-Hospital, announced yesterday there was an immediate need for greater effort in safeguarding the babies of New York.

"Babies are a primary national asset," Mrs. Parker declared.

"For more than twenty-two years our auxiliary has built up its traditions on this fundamental principle. Now the end of the war has suddenly added an even greater emphasis to the vast importance of very small persons in our community."

"Every warring country has lost lives in two ways during the last few terrible years of bloodshed and suffering. These losses have been on the battlefield and in the inevitable and enormous decline in birth rates and the increase in infant mortality. There is just one way for a nation to counteract such losses.

Life Saving Big Issue

"The saving of life among the babies of a country is really the only point at which a great economy of life is possible. New York must do its bit in the reconstruction days we are facing to see to it that this economy in preventing wastage of life is proportionate to other vital losses suffered during the war."

"In all the warring countries this idea is taking definite form. It would seem that a realization has suddenly crystallized that of all the people in the country the children counted the most."

"Take England as an example. During the second year of the war England reduced her infant mortality rate to the lowest point in her history. This was not a lucky accident; for by that time even the War Office was ready to bow before the imperative needs of the very smallest members of the community. In spite of the demand for nurses for military service, it was recognized that the War Office, fully realizing the value of the national work sustained by trained women who gave instruction to mothers in their own homes on the care of babies, was not prepared to accept those who were acting in this capacity."

"England Provides Money. The government in England gives grants of money through the local government boards to local authorities and various agencies for carrying on child welfare work. The budgets expended on the babies of the United Kingdom are significant of their importance in the eyes of the government."

"In 1917-18 the budget for this grant was \$700,000. In 1918-19 the grant was increased to \$1,150,000. There were 600 'Health Visitors' for babies in March, 1914, and by February, 1917, the number had been increased to 1,445."

"Fundamentally, this is the idea for which the great war was fought. The children must not suffer too much because of the war, and they must have a future which will bring better conditions for them than the past did. Popular interest has been turned aside from child welfare work during the

last few years by the insistent and dramatic demands of winning the war. Nurses and physicians have been called to the front. This has complicated matters. The army and navy have called out young fathers, and sometimes the government allotments have been slow in coming, while war prices have worked their havoc in many a baby's home on the East Side.

"These are conditions which have made the work of the Ladies' Auxiliary increasingly important during the last six months. The auxiliary has cared for 300 war babies during that time. It has been a problem which must be met in spite of war conditions because of its great importance as a national issue. The auxiliary has done everything possible to help the better baby movement which is now being conducted in this country as a children's year campaign. This campaign is being carried out by the United States Children's Bureau in cooperation with the Child Welfare Department of the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense.

No Loss in Epidemic

"During the recent influenza epidemic the auxiliary did not lose a mother or baby. The staff maintained by the auxiliary of three visiting nurses and three cleaning women, as well as the admirable work maintained in the baby clinic of the Lying-in-Hospital, was responsible for the unusual record. The epidemic made it harder for many mothers on the East Side to get along without the 'paid women.' These women were usually neighbors who would come in a few hours each day to help over an emergency. Owing to the great demand of such services during the epidemic an added burden fell upon the visiting staff of the auxiliary."

"The Ladies' Auxiliary of the Lying-in-Hospital include Mrs. Willard Parker, Jr., president; Mrs. J. Turner Atwater, Jr., first vice-president; Mrs. Merton S. Patton, second vice-president; Mrs. Edith Hamilton, recording secretary; Mrs. Charles Steele, corresponding secretary, and Mrs. William Hamilton, recording secretary."

Women Won Vote in Oklahoma Only After Hard Fight

Mrs. Schuler Returns to Suffrage Headquarters With Report on Campaign

The winning of suffrage in Oklahoma was the result of a hard fight, according to Mrs. Frank J. Schuler, corresponding Secretary of the National Woman's Suffrage Association. Mrs. Schuler had charge of the Oklahoma suffrage campaign, as a result of which the Oklahoma Constitution stands amended for the first time by a majority vote of a general election.

"In Oklahoma, all who do not cast any vote for a constitutional amendment are considered to have voted against it, and the political ring opposing us counted on this silent vote to beat us," Mrs. Schuler said. "We combatted this by having women stationed at the polls to distribute slips stating that a man failing to cast a vote would be counted as voting against us. And we won."

Had Many Obstacles.

Mrs. Schuler was sent to Oklahoma by the National Association, and she conducted a vigorous campaign, speaking to oil magnates as well as cowboys, cotton buyers, and Indians accompanied by their squaws—the first families of Oklahoma.

The hazards the workers had to combat were many. First, an attempt was made to keep the amendment off the ballot on the ground that the exact wording had not been supplied to the Board of Elections by the Secretary of State.

Second, the amendment ballot was not sent to the soldiers in seven camps, along with the candidates' ballot. This meant that soldiers had no chance to vote on the amendment at all were counted as voting no.

Third, an organized group of politi-

Mrs. Ballington Booth Going to France to Cheer Up Our Soldiers

"Little Mother" of the Volunteers of America Is Enlisted With Y. M. C. A. for Work With A. E. F.

At the request of the Y. M. C. A. in Paris Mrs. Ballington Booth, wife of General Ballington Booth, president of the Volunteers of America, has gone to spend the winter with the A. E. F. in France.

The work she will undertake is particularly well suited to her, for as the "Little Mother" of thousands of prisoners, she has been talking to men for the last twenty-five years and has brought cheer and sympathy to many lonely hearts.

Mrs. Booth has made a close study of certain war-time questions, particularly the conditions of prison labor with the manufacture of war munitions and the rights of qualified prisoners to fight for their country. Early in the war she undertook a tour of the prisons of the United States, winning over many state Governors and prison wardens to her views, which she later submitted to President Wilson, who also expressed his warm sympathy.

It is said that before the draft laws were introduced over five hundred of her "boys" went from prison to enlist in Canadian battalions. Under the auspices of the entertainment committee of the Y. M. C. A. Mrs. Booth will probably speak at a different hut every night. Before leaving she will need all the comfort that we can give them."

Members tried to take a hand to the extent of counting mutilated ballots as part of the silent vote.

Had Votes to Spare.

Oklahoma's highest vote—that cast for governor—was 178,062, with 73 counties out of 77 heard from. The suffrage amendment had to poll a majority of 60,000 to be adopted, or 82,482. The yes vote on the suffrage amendment in these same 73 counties was 28,465. The amendment was, therefore, swept to victory with approximately 50,000 votes to spare.

The total vote on the amendment itself in the 73 counties was, yes 28,465, no 74,588, a total of 173,063. The amendment by plurality on its own vote was approximately 24,000.

Suffrage Victory To Be Celebrated To-day at Capital

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—Woman suffrage victory in Michigan, South Dakota and Oklahoma will be celebrated to-morrow afternoon at the Washington headquarters of the National American Woman Suffrage Association. Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, honorary president of the organization, will preside at the meeting, which is open to the public, and will speak on the national campaign.

Senator Townsend, of Michigan, and the Rev. Canon Bartlett Crane will be of the victory in Michigan. Michigan has had Presidential suffrage for women for several years. The recent suffrage is for full suffrage. Senator Sterling will represent South Dakota and Mrs. Frank J. Schuler, of New York, will tell of the campaign in Oklahoma, in which the took part.

The three states that have just voted for woman suffrage will make the number of full suffrage states in the Union fifteen. There are four others that have Presidential suffrage and three that have primary suffrage.

The addition of Michigan, South Dakota and Oklahoma to the ranks of suffrage states probably will not add any votes to the number for the amendment, because their Senators voted for the Federal amendment in October.

However, the National American Woman Suffrage Association will make this victory celebration the opening of its campaign to secure the one vote necessary to pass the amendment before March 4. It is understood that Dr. Shaw will outline in her address some of the plans for the campaign.

New York Women To Give U.S. Tips on Food Conservation

State - Wide Conference Will Have Representatives From Each County

Message From Hoover

Campaign for Next Year Will Be Mapped Out at Meetings

Women delegates from each county in the state will be present at a conference of county food administrators at the Hotel Plaza to-morrow. They will cooperate with the administrators in formulating a conservation program for the coming year.

Mr. C. Walcott, of the food administration, will convey Mr. Hoover's personal message to the conference, as the Federal Food Administrator is now in Europe. Charles E. Treman, Federal Food Administrator for New York State outside of the metropolitan district, will be chairman of the meeting.

Some of the women delegates and the county they represent follow:

Mrs. Joseph C. Condit, Mrs. Alice J. Moynihan and Miss Charlotte Nye, Chautauque County; Mrs. E. L. Baker, Genesee County; Miss Katherine Roy, Steuben County; Mrs. Willis G. Grant, Washington County; Mrs. W. B. Gere, Onondaga County; Miss Laura E. Ketchum, Yates County; Mrs. A. M. Curtis, Oswego County; Mrs. W. A. Hearn, Columbia County; Miss Angelina Wood, Albany County; Mrs. Elma Becker, Tioga County; Mrs. George H. Smith, Essex County; Mrs. Sophie Ried, Madison County; Mrs. A. J. Hurd, Erie County; Mrs. William S. Ostrander, Hamilton County; Mrs. Walter J. Lawton, Warren County; Mrs. Henry F. Burton, Monroe County; Miss Madge Bloodgood, Albany County; Mrs. E. C. Wood, Schoharie County; Miss Eulalie C. McGovern, Lewis County; Mrs. Herbert F. Roy, Rensselaer County; Mrs. Platt Osborne, Oneida County; Mrs. Donald Grant, Hamilton County; Mrs. Hanna Connolly, Schuyler County; Miss Alice Michael, Onondaga County; Mrs. F. E. Alexander, Oswego County; Mrs. Lewis Seymour, Broome County; Mrs. A. E. Brown, Hamilton County; Mrs. Doris Schumaker, Jefferson County.

Miss M. A. Waite, Dutchess County; Dr. J. Garlock, Montgomery County; Mrs. Henry Moch, Cattaraugus County; Mrs. H. B. Kline, Seneca County; Miss Anna L. Leggett, Chemung County; Miss Bertha F. Yerke, Sullivan County; Mrs. Amy Beaks, Niagara County; Mrs. Frederick G. Padlock, Franklin County; Mrs. Gertrude Wilson, Greene County; Miss Genevieve A. Hagaman, Schoharie County; Mrs. William A. Warren, Ulster County; Mrs. E. C. Wood, Schoharie County; Mrs. F. E. Bates, Tompkins County; Mrs. Frederick Eccleston, Chenango County; Mrs. John H. Booth, Clinton County; Mrs. W. A. North, Delaware County; Mrs. James Catechell, Wayne County.

Women Seek 1,000 New Members for League

Organization Aims to Promote Intelligent Interest in Municipal Affairs

The Woman's Municipal League, at 12 East Forty-sixth Street, is making a drive for recruits. It wants 1,000, but has set 500 as a minimum.

All New York women interested in civic affairs are eligible. The league is non-partisan.

The purpose of the league is to promote among women an intelligent interest in municipal affairs," said Miss Martha Saffren, the league's executive secretary, "and since New York women are enfranchised the need for such an agency is greatly emphasized. One person alone is going to have difficulty making herself a force in the community, no matter how worthy her cause, but a well organized unit rarely fails to be effective."

"The league always has stood wholeheartedly behind good government, and recently has been active in the interests of child welfare, cooperating with the Health Department."

All members are being asked to enlist two members and send in five names of prospective members. The membership fee is \$2.

League officers are: Mrs. Frederick C. Hodgdon, president; Mrs. Howard T. Meyers, secretary; Mrs. Gilbert Montague, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Adrian Van S. Lambert, vice-president; and Mrs. Milton G. Starrett, membership chairman.

(Reprinted from yesterday's late editions)

Opera

"Marouf," Presented at Metropolitan, Enchanting and Cannot Fail of Appreciation

The story of Marouf, the cobbler of Cairo, with which Scheherazade beguiled her lord and king from the nine hundred and ninety-eighth night to the end of the thousand and first night, was told in music, dance, pantomime and picture at the Metropolitan Opera House last night. Scheherazade (extolled by the excellence of her whom the vicissitudes of time can neither destroy nor mar) was not present in the body, but surely her spirit, and that of Haroun-al-Raschid and the genii and sprites of lamp and ring and bottle permeated the book and score of this fascinating opera. And her beauty shone like the moon in the loveliness of Alda and Galli.

The music of the Orient saturated the scenes, burdened the air, filtered through the crevices of nature, floated down from the minarets, thronged the pulsing drums, wailed in the voices of the soft-complaining flutes and the rattles of the singers from the mosques, with their strange and haunting intervals and cadences.

The glory of song seems to be departing from our gorgeous lyric temple, but in its place there is another glory—the glory of apparel, of adornments adorning the bodies of singing men and women, and a chief glory of dancing women. Of costly stuffs are their garments, from the looms of Hind and Sindh and the uttermost parts of Arabia, costing many thousand pieces of gold. O delight of the eye! Allah blacken the face of him who is not content with this delectation of the eye and the fancy—this outgrowth of the genius of Rabaud!

"Marouf" is a marvellous opera, enchanting, a work of bewitching skill and fecund fancy. It cannot fail of appreciation and understanding, if appreciation and understanding still survive among the opera lovers of New York. The performance was admirable throughout, noteworthy in the impersonations of Mr. De Luca, Mr. Chalmers, Mr. Rother and Mme. Alda. Thrice noteworthy is the work of the orchestra and Mr. Monteux.

H. E. K.

Praise for President

OSAKA, Japan, Nov. 15.—Commenting upon President Wilson's recent address concerning the objects of the war and the kind of peace which should emerge from it, "The Osaka Mainichi" says: "It is no wonder that the Allied peoples in Europe call President Wilson the spirit of democracy." He is in the spirit of peace and ideal position in which to dictate peace terms in this great world war."

H. B.

Mr. Brush's Sculptures—Flag Pictures—The Drawings of John Flaxman

By Royal Cortissoz

Two or three winters ago Mr. Jerome Brush left a new and delightful impression in one of the exhibitions with a bust of "Joan of Arc." We have seen nothing of his work since, but now about a dozen examples of it have been brought together at the Knoedler gallery and it is possible to form a fuller judgment on his talent. The talent is there, beyond a doubt, and the first thing we observe about it is its original grain. This artist is the son of Mr. George De Forest Brush, the painter. As these things go he might easily have been expected to reproduce some elements, at all events, of his father's art, and perhaps there is in the linear severity of his sculptures an echo of the careful draftsmanship we have always known in the productions of the older man. But the rest is new, fresh, individualized.

It is the freshness of attack in Mr. Brush's work that interests us. One sees so much in contemporary sculpture of motives that are factitious and showy, the strain after "decorative" effects, or after the sensuous nuances of Rodin, or after the archaic manner which Mr. Manship has exploited so cleverly. Mr. Brush is evidently enamored of none of these popular expedients. He seems concerned only to model form as simply and truthfully as he can, and if as yet he fails to exercise much power he discloses in its place a good deal of charm. It is the charm of purity, of delicate grace and feeling, of a plastic ideal so light and evanescent almost as to seem naive. There is no lack of reality in what Mr. Brush does, as witness his several portraits, and especially those of children, which he has done as he has begun the contribution to American sculpture for which he is most likely to be honored will be one of spiritual beauty, a fine and imaginative type of beauty, depth and dignity in matter of construction he has still to achieve. The lovely little "Diana" is beguiling more as a silhouette than as a work in the round. But the loveliness remains. It is characteristic of his sterling young artist. Technically he must prove capable of almost anything because it is plain that he is launched with a full and confident conviction of convey of refined emotion, he is bound to acquire the secrets of modelling which will help him to give masterful expression to his ideas.

Mr. Childe Hassam has opened at the Durand-Ruel gallery an exhibition of a series of paintings dedicated to our recently departed President. The artist, Altes, that is to say, he has put up a collection of flag pictures, playing with the banners of all the nations as with so many alluring keys of color. Such a thing is not done often, and rarely of the dubious nature of the tour de force. The scene in Fifth Avenue was not, to tell the truth, rich in pictorial suggestion. It was too crowded, too amorphous, and too far from the point of view of the designer, too monotonous. Kaleidoscope in its fluttering colors, defied the artist to select any particular felicitous and eloquent episode. It was the mass that counted. This impression, received from the thing itself, is rather sad and rather sad. Mr. Hassam has so often poured his true inspiration.

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Jews Plan Drive To Raise \$5,000,000 For War Sufferers

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In the advisory council of the Campaign Committee with Mr. Warburg are Charles S. Ward, of the International Y. M. C. A., who will be campaign director; Cyrus L. Sulzberger, of the Evening Post; Jacob Billikopf, Dr. Boris D. Bogen, Leon Karmaky, Stanley Bero, Baruch Zuckerman, Harriet B. Lowenstein and Alexander Kahn.

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Thomas Peppard, seventy years old, Civil War veteran and for fifteen years clerk of the Bridge Plaza police court, Brooklyn, died at his home, 182 Hal sey Street, earlier yesterday from heart disease. Peppard was interested in Brooklyn politics for many years and was a leading figure in the 16th and 18th wards.

News of his death came as a shock to court attendants, and Magistrate Short asked all persons in the courtroom to stand in silent prayer for one minute in honor of one who had served the city faithfully.

Art

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